

JULY

Jacksonville

Bremabellian

VOL. 30, NO. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 7, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1527.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.

HUGH FRANCIS.

WILL attend to
the purchase
and sale of all Lands, Water Powers,
Renting of Property, &c., confined to his care in
the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee
and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting
room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L.
Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. V. NISBET has removed his
Office to the Drug store, east side of the
Public Square, where he will continue
the practice of Medicine as usual and where he
may be always found unless professionally
absent. Nov. 25, '65.—tf

Blacksmithing.

The undersigned respectfully informs
the public that he is now
prepared to execute, with neatness,
durability and dispatch, all
descriptions of Blacksmith work,
such as ironing wagons, Buggies,
&c., and all descriptions of Plantation
work and repairing. His shop is on the east
side of Main street, south of the square and
immediately back of Fleming's wood shop.
March 3, 1866. A. B. WEBB.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing
business above McClen's store, west
side of the public square. A good lot
of materials on hand, and work done with
despatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned, having procured the nec-
essary machinery and material, and em-
ployed W. W. Nisbet, one of the best and most
experienced workmen in the South, have now
every variety of

Tinware,

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable
prices. Their shop is on the east side of the
public square in Jacksonville. Orders, ac-
companied by the cash, will be promptly filled.

G. B. DOUTHET,
W. A. DRISKE.

Old pewter, and country produce tak-
en in exchange for Tinware. Repairing done
only on Saturdays.

New Steam Grist Mill.

THE undersigned, having completed the
necessary work, and procured new mill
stones of superior quality, is now prepared to
grind corn, of any quantity required into meal
of good quality as can be made by any
mills of the country. His mill is one mile
south of Jacksonville on the White Plains
Road.

G. SOUTHER.

MARCH 17, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FRANCIS & CO. was
dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st
day of January 1866.

HUGH FRANCIS.
HIRAM LITTLE.

HUGH FRANCIS and JOHN F.
LITTLE having associated themselves
in business will continue at the old
stand.

HUGH FRANCIS.
JOHN F. LITTLE.

JAN' 1ST, 1866.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscribers, nine miles
South West of Cedar Town, on the night
of the 20th inst. a fine Bay Horse seven years
old, about fifteen hands high, white hind feet,
and some of the hair rubbed off at the root of
the tail, also some of the hair rubbed off at the
upper end of the left thigh about four or five
inches from the tail. He has just recovered
the scratches and the hair has not grown out.
He is a natural pacer, and rides well. I will
pay fifty dollars reward for the delivery of
the horse to me, or twenty-five dollars for in-
formation that will enable me to get him again.

Wm. M. HUTCHINGS.

MAR 29. TW. 2W.

NISBET, VANDIVER & CO.
DRUGGISTS,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVE just received and offer
for sale, a well selected Stock of
Drugs & Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, Liquors,
for Medicinal purposes—
Dye-Stuffs—Paints,
Oils—Varnishes,
Brushes, &c. &c.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 14, 1866.

CORN AND SALT For Sale.

The undersigned has for sale on consign-
ment, One Thousand Bushels of Western yellow
and white corn, at One Dollar & Eighty
cents per bushel, sacks inclusive. And to ar-
rive, Two Thousand bushels of last year's
Brake corn, in sacks, on the same
terms.

The Corn warranted sound and to weigh
six lbs to the bushel.
Also a quantity of Liverpool Salt at Four
dollars and Fifty Cents per sack.

J. W. FULLENWIDER.

Blue Mountain, May 21.



HATS & CAPS,

JUST arrived, and for sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines

For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Just Received,

Hardware,
Cutlery, and
Plows.

For sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes,

Lawnes, Muslins,

Summer Goods,

Bitch'd Domestices,

Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco, Imported Havana Cigars, AND

Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco,

Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Groceries & Queen'sware.

For sale by
April 14. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

School Books,

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
April 14. P. ROWAN.

This is the Way to Get Your Money Back.

THE undersigned having repaired and fitted
up Stevenson's Mills, two miles south-
west of Jacksonville, are now prepared under
their personal supervision, to grind corn
and wheat—challenging comparison with any
mills in the country as regards quantity and
quality.

In connection with the Grist Mill we have a
Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Threshing ma-
chine, in good working order.

A fine lot of poplar and pine lumber on
hand, and bills of any and all descriptions
filled at short notice.

STEVENSON & MITCHELL.

May 19, 1866.—tf.

Wanted.

100 Bushels of DRIED PEACHES,

for which the highest marke
price will be given in Goods or Cash.

J. H. PARMENTER, & CO.

For Sale.

A second hand TWO HORSE WAG-
ON, will be sold very low for cash,
or exchanged for Wheat, Oats or Corn.

Enquire of J. F. GRANT.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his
profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public
Square,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

November 18, 1865.—tf.

Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Practising Physician.

OXFORD, Ala.

Has also a good supply of FRESH MED-

ICINE for sale for cash only.

Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866.—tf.

G. C. ELERS.

J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALWELL,

Attorneys at Law,
AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

HAVING associated themselves in
the practice of Law, will practice together,
except in CRIMINAL cases, in the counties of
Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-
shall, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Prompt attention given to the collection of
all claims.

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ASHVILLE, Ala.

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Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00
first insertion, " " " 1 75
Each subsequent insertion, " " " 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over twice as three, &c. A liberal discount made of advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULENWIDER, with
Harritt, Esbridge & Schreiber, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising, for the
Republican.

COL. J. M. RENFROE, with
Richardson & Hamilton, N. W. Cor. Water &
St. Michael Streets, Mobile, Ala. is our au-
thorized Agent, to contract, receive and
receipt for subscription and advertising, for the
Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's
growth, from turnips of superior quality, to
sale at the stores of Morris, McVille and
Frank. These seed are from Turnips raised
by Mr. Brown in this country, mentioned in
our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever
brought to this market.

We have placed a number of ac-
counts in the hands of Carter, J. M. An-
dersen, for which he is authorized to re-
ceipt. Our friends will confer a special
favor by settling with him whenever op-
portunity is offered.

Chancery Court.

The Hon. S. K. McSPADDEN, has
been holding the Chancery Court for
this county during the present week—
quite a number of causes argued, sub-
mitted and disposed of. Chancellor
McSpadden wears the ermine with
grace and dignity, and has made quite
a favorable impression upon the bar and
community by his prompt dispatch of
business, courtesy and legal ability.

Under the ruling of the court, with a
working bar, and such a Chancellor, ca-
ses can be disposed of more promptly
than in the Circuit Court with our pres-
ent stay law.

Advances on Cotton.

As will be seen by reference to their
advertisement, Messrs. J. G. GRAHAM & Co. of Selma are prepared to make
liberal advances on cotton consigned to
Messrs. BAKER, GRAHAM & Co. of Mo-
bile. Those who are not already ac-
quainted with Messrs. Graham & Co. are
assured that they will indeed be lib-
eral and prompt in their advances, and
that their cotton could not be consigned
to a better or more reliable house than
that of Baker, Graham & Co. of Mo-
bile.

Frost.—On Saturday morning the
last day of June, 1866, Frost was seen
on the straw laying around the gin
house of James Hollingsworth, Esq.,
12 miles north west of Jacksonville.

M. & L. OPPENHEIMER are offering the highest market price in
Cash or Goods, for Wheat, Dried Fruit
and various other kinds of Produce.
They have a fine assortment of Goods,
are liberal and accommodating traders,
and will make it the interest of all to
deal with them.

FINE APPLES.—We have been
presented by Mr. R. H. Wynne, with
the finest apple we have seen this sea-
son, which was grown on his lot in this
place. It measured over 11 inches in
circumference, and was mellow and
finely flavored. In color it was neither
white, green or yellow, but about equal
proportions of each. We are informed
by Mr. W. that this, and perhaps any
other variety of apple, may be propa-
gated, by cutting off a limb, sticking it
in an Irish potato and planting it.

**We have received from R. B.
Kyle, Esq. a beet, grown in his garden
in this place, the largest we have seen
this season. It weighed 4½ pounds
and measured 18½ inches in circumfer-
ence.**

On July 1st our friend, Gov. Don-
ald, us the way the 1st was spent at the Inter-
national School of H. Archer, Esq. He says it
went off most of the time in spelling and eat-
ing—hard as the times are, they had plenty in
their basket and store. The little masters and
misses acquitted themselves with honor, as
assenting nod and approving smile of the par-
tions, Capt. Abels, Maj. Wolford, Jas Barnes and
others, fully showed on the occasion. Sam-
uel Tidmore too looked as though he were not
displeased. The old Noah Webster was no
where—they went through the new Eliza-
my, scarcely missing a word, afterwards
crying out, "shade of Noah Webster, send us
more new books with hard words in them."

Rural Retreat Academy, Oxford, Ala.

Miss H. E. DENSON, Principal.

On Thursday 21st June, the public were invited
to witness the examination of said
school. The Baptist church was procured for
that purpose. The exercises were interspersed
with music, speeches and reading compo-
sitions. The compositions evinced a depth
of thought creditable to girls of their age, &

showed that the study of composition had
not only not been neglected, but had been
made a part of their study. The answers to
the various questions showed that their edu-
cation had been thorough, and their head
and heart had both been educated. It would
be difficult to discriminate, but without flattery
it may be said, the pupils acquired them-
selves admirably, reflecting credit upon them-
selves and Teacher.

A summary report was prepared, which
was presented by the audience. Dr. Spalding
was present and delivered an address, which
for beauty of thought and elegance of
diction, could hardly be excelled. Taking it
all in all, Oxford may well be proud of her
school, and we are pleased to say that ef-
forts are now making to build up permanent
schools in the place that will be second to
none. Its beautiful mountain scenery, its
healthful waters, its morality, its locality, all
point to it as a suitable place for a Seminary
of a liberal and educational character.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

FROM NEW YORK.

Market Reports.

New York, June 28.—Gold 153½
Exchange 14½. Copper unchanged.

The New York Dry Goods Exchange
have concluded an estimate of the grow-
ing cotton crop based upon reports of
Sheriffs and other prominent persons of
every county in the cotton States. It

is reported the average crop is between
three-fourths and four-fifths of that of

1865.

Sr. L. C., June 26.—Senator Lane, of Kansas, is quite ill in this city. He

is threatened with peritonitis. His physician does not think it will be possible

for him to take his seat in the Senate again during the session.

The case of General Blair against the
Judge of Election for refusing to take

his vote without his first taking the
oath prescribed was decided against

Gen. Blair in the general term of the
Circuit Court yesterday. This is the

first decision involving the validity of a

voter's oath in this State.

The Prussians and Russians near Frank-
fort, in which a regiment of the latter

was almost annihilated.

The Austrians are hourly expected

in Saxony.

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Blackest Page in American History.

that America, colonized by the religious and political exiles of the Old World, and baptised in the blood of the revolution, to sanctify a government based upon the free consent of the governed, and the broadest tolerance of opinions should have such a record as in the nineteenth century is too much for any soul that loves liberty more than power not to resent with indignation. The foul blot upon our national escutcheon must grow darker with the growth of ages, and go down with the generations that are to follow us as a standing reproach to the greatness and glory of the American name. The civilized world will laugh to scorn our boasted pretensions to freedom, and our children's children will echo the cry of the distinguished victim of this barbarous, vindictive and wretched torture.—Mont. Advt.

from Dr. Craven's "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis."

The procession into the fort was under the immediate inspection of Major Hallock and Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War; Col. Richard, of the Michigan cavalry, who immediately effected the capture, being the officer in command of the guard from the vessel to the fort. First came Maj. Gen. Miles holding the arm of Mr. Davis, who was dressed in a suit of plain Confederate grey, with a grey feathered hat—always, and now looking much wasted and very haggard. Immediately after these came Col. Pritchard, accompanying Mr. Clay, with a guard of soldiers in their rear. Thus they passed through files of men in blue from the Engineer's Landing to the Water Battery Postern, and on arriving at the casement which had been fitted up into cells for their incarceration, Mr. Davis was shown into casement No. 2 and Clay into 4, guards of soldiers being stationed in the cells numbered 1, 2 and 3, upon each side of them. They entered, the heavy doors clanged behind them, and in that clang rang the final knell of the terrible, but now extinct rebellion.

Being ushered into his inner cell by General Miles, and the two doors leading thereto from the guard room being fastened, Mr. Davis, after surveying the premises for some moments and looking out through the embrasure with such thoughts passing over his mind and expressive face as may be imagined, suddenly seated himself in a chair, placing both hands on his knees, and asked one of the soldiers pacing up and down within his cell this significant question:

"Which way does the embrasure face?"

The soldier was silent.

Mr. Davis, raising his voice a little, repeated the inquiry.

But again dead silence, or only the measured footfall of the two pacing sentries within, and the fainter echoes of the four without.

Addressing the other soldier as if the first had been deaf and had not heard him, the prisoner repeated his inquiry.

But the second soldier remained as silent as the first, a slight twitching of his eyes only intimating that he had heard the question but was forbidden to speak.

"Well," said Mr. Davis, throwing his hands up and breaking into a bitter laugh, "I wish my men could have been taught your discipline!" and then, rising from his chair, he commenced pacing back and forth before the embrasure, now looking at the silent sentry across the moat, and anon at the two silently pacing soldiers who were his companions in the casement.

HE IS TRONED.

On the morning of the 23d of May, a yet more bitter trial was in store for the proud spirit—a trial more severe, probably than has ever in modern times been inflicted upon any one who had enjoyed such eminence. This morning Jefferson Davis was shackled.

It was while all the swarming camps of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgia—over two hundred thousand bronzed and laureled veterans were preparing for the grand review of the next morning, in which, passing in endless succession before the mansion of the President, the conquering military power of the nation was to lay down its arms at the feet of the civil authority, that the following scene was enacted at Fort Monroe:

Captain Jerome E. Titlow, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, followed by the blacksmith of the Fort, and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hands some heavy and harshly rattling shackles. As they entered Mr. Davis was reclining on his bed feverish and weary after a sleepless night, the food placed near him the previous day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bed-side.

"Well," said Mr. Davis as they entered, slightly raising his head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform sir," said Titlow; and as he spoke the senior blacksmith took the shackle from his assistant.

Davis leaped instantly from his reposing attitude, a flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid as death.

He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right

hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered to its full height—now appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink in terror, as he glanced from the Captain's face to the shackles—he said slowly and with a laboring chest:

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me?"

"Such are my orders sir," replied the officer, beckoning the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock and preparing the fetters to do their office. The fetters were of heavy iron, probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in possession of Maj. Gen. Miles and will form an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrous," groaned the prisoner, glancing hurriedly round the room, as if for some weapon of self-destruction. "I demand, Captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can he contend that shackles are required to seize the safe custody of a weak old man, so guarded and in such a fort as this?"

"It could serve no purpose," replied Capt. Titlow. "His orders are from Washington and mine from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly; there must be some mistake. No such outrage as you threaten me with is on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph and delay until he answers."

"My orders are peremptory," said the officer, "and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute orders."

"These are not orders of a soldier," shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself, "These are orders for a jailor—or for a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over; the South is conquered; I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as far as my own honor and life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill me! kill me!" he cried passionately, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death."

Do your duty blacksmith," said the officer, walking toward the embrasure, as if not caring to witness the performance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting upon the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankle so raised; but, as if with the vehemence and strength which fury can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr. Davis suddenly seized his assailant and hurled him half way across the room.

It may be added that the people of Noxubee, after the collapse, speedily comprehended the situation. They accepted the results of the war and acted as if not caring to witness the performance. It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

I am a prisoner of war," fiercely retorted Davis; "I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head, but who I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, the thing shall not be done."

Herculean Capt. Titlow called in a sergeant and five of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a moment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one searing the rivet on the right ankle, while the other turned the key on the padlock on the left.

This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor. Then slowly raising himself and turning round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seems first to have recalled him to his situation, and dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at brief intervals: "Oh, the shame, the shame!"

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says:

"Dr. Craven's statement of the ironing of Jeff. Davis, at Fortress Monroe, is published here to-day, and has excited much comment—it is well known that it was not done by order of the President, or of the Cabinet, or of General Grant; but that the responsibility rests on Edwin M. Stanton, who sent his right hand man General Lafayette G. Baker, down the Potowmack on a special steamer, with written authority to have the manacles applied."

He had been speaking of suicide, and denouncing it as the worst form of cowardice and folly. "Life is not like a commission that we can resign when disgusted with the service. Taking it by your own hand is a confession of judgment to all that your worst enemies could allege. It has often flashed across me as a tempting remedy for neuralgic torture; but, thank God! I never sought my own death but once, and then when completely frenzied and not master of my actions. When they came to iron me that day, as a last resource of desperation, I seized a soldier's musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp, hoping that in the scuffle and surprise

some one of his comrades would shoot or bayonet me."

From Mexico.

The news from Mexico is important On the 7th inst. Gen. Mejia started a train from Matamoras for Monterey of two hundred and fifty wagons, heavily laden with valuable merchandise. The value of the train was near two million dollars. A guard of at least 1,600 imperial troops under command of General Alvera, went with it. On the 16th inst., General Escobedo, at the head of four thousand Liberal troops, attacked the train between Camargo and Meir. The fight commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and resulted in a complete victory to the Liberals. The Mexican Imperial troops threw away their arms. The Austrian fought desperately, but were overpowered. The Imperial loss was 600 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, and the entire train of 230 wagons. The Liberal loss is very slight. General Alvera, Imperial, is severely wounded through the shoulder, but escaped capture.

RICHMOND WHIG.

The nice little boy Starkweather, who thoughtlessly killed his mamma and sister, has engaged the attention of the Connecticut philanthropists, who are so pleased with his amiable disposition that they wish to save him from the gallows.

The remains of the Confederate dead who fell at Franklin, Tenn., including all who were buried within five miles of that town have been removed to the McFerrell Cemetery at that place. Each grave is marked by a head and foot board. The dead thus buried number 1486, very few of whom are unknown.

FIVE cases of cholera occurred in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thursday. Three died after a short illness. The parties all lived in an unwholesome quarter—a tenement house, on low ground, encircled by stagnant pools.

MR. G. W. CARLETON is now running four presses on Dr. J. J. Craven's "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," and is far behind the orders for the work, which promises to be the sensation book of the season.

UNITED STATES THE ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times & places in each of the Precincts of Calhoun County, Ala., for the purpose of assessing the United States Revenue Tax for the years 1864 and 1865.

ALEXANDRIA, PRE NO. 2, MON. JULY 16

COURTHOUSE, " 3, TUES " 17

OXFORD, " 13, WED " 18

COURTHOUSE, " 4, THUR " 19

CHAPIN SPRG, " 21, FRI " 20

PARKVILLE, " 5, SAT " 21

PEAKS HILL, " 6, MON " 23

J.W. HALLS, " 22, TUES " 24

COURTHOUSE, " 7, WED " 25

WALKER'S SHOP, " 8, THUR " 26

CROSS PLAINS, " 9, FRID " 27

LUDOWICI, " 9, SAT " 28

COURTHOUSE, " 10, MON " 30

WHITE PLAINS, " 11, TUES " 31

YOE'S 25 Roads, " 12, WED Aug 1

SUGAR HILL, " 14, THUR " 2

PINE GROVE, " 15, FRI " 3

PLEASANT HILL, " 23, SAT " 4

ABERNATHY, " 16, MON " 6

EAT PLAY, " 17, TUES " 7

ELIZA TUCKER, " 18, WED " 8

PAUPERS COURTHOUSE, " 19, THUR " 9

COURTHOUSE, " 20, FRI " 10

JACKSONVILLE, " 1, SAT " 11

MOBILE, ALA., GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the sale and shipment of cotton, on which we will pay freight charges and Revenue tax.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled, when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REBECO, & CO.,

GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of Rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,650 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe and sure—the most perfect Rat-killer we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

BARNES, WARD & CO., Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.

June 2, 1866.—300.

1866.

IN CHANCERY.

THOMAS N. ANGLIN, vs. JOHN Y. NISLET, et al., At Rules before Register, June 11th, 1866.

JOHN Y. NISLET, and JAMES B. SHAYTON, and E. M. GRAY, in Chancery, 36th Division of the State of Alabama.

THIS day came the complainant by his Substituted Process, N. M. McGregor, and moved the undersigned Register and Master for an order of publication against the Defendant, James R. Shayton; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file that the said defendant, James R. Shayton, is of lawful age, and a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that he resides in the State of Mississippi, in or near Holly Springs in said State—it is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for ten consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring the said James R. Shayton to be and personally appear before the Register of this court, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead answer or demur to complainant's Cross Bill of Complaint, exhibited in said Chancery Court, against him, John Y. Nislet and E. M. Gray, on the same will be taken for confessed and the said cause set for hearing ex parte us to him. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up at the court house door of Calhoun county, and that a copy be also forwarded to the said defendant at Holly Springs, Miss, within twenty days from the date of this order.

Monday, June 11th, 1866.

Wx. M. HAMES, Register, &c.

1866.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also,

POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES,

REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and Office, should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

Moore & Nicols, Agents,

No. 40 Cortland St. New York.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rain-bow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bower.

The bird-like voices whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sing now an everlasting song
Amid the trees of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Our hearts too pure for taint and vice
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no death!

It has been ascertained, that the man
who "held on to the last," was a shoe-
maker.

A large portion of the swamps of
Florida are said to be capable of produc-
ing five hundred bushels of frogs to the
acre, with alligators enough for ten-
ding.

A well known wit says: No Yankee
is satisfied with the truth unless you
can prove to him that it is worth eight
or ten per cent.

A lady out West makes her brags
that none of her relatives were ever sent
to the State Prison or Congress.

Half a cranberry bound on a corn
will soon kill it.

"Can you return my love, dearest
Julia?" "Most certainly sir! I don't
want it, I am sure."

"I would not be a woman," said Jean
Paul Richter, "for then I could not
love her."

"I've risen from the bar to the bench
said a lawyer, who had quit the profess-
ion, and taken up the trade of shoemak-
ing.

What is the difference between a
blind man and a sailor in prison? One
cannot see to go, and the other cannot
go to sea.

The gentleman who flew into a pas-
sion has had his wings clipped.

"I'm getting fat as the loafer said,
when he was stealing her."

The newspaper is a sermon for the
thoughtful, a library for the poor, and
a blessing to everybody.

There are many men who have never
gamed, and many women who have
never flirted. There are many dogs,
too, that have never killed their own
mutton, yet very few, that having once
begun, have stopped.

"Sic," said a ponderous personage
who undertook to bully an editor, "do
you know that I take your paper?"

"I've no doubt you do take it," re-
plied the man of the quill, "for several
of my honest subscribers have been
complaining lately about their papers
being missed in the morning."

PADDY'S STRATAGEM —An Irishman,
driven to desperation by the stringency
of the money market and the high price
of provisions, procured a pistol and took
to the road. Meeting a traveller, he
stopped him with "your money or your
life." Seeing Pat was "green," he said:
"I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you
all my money for that pistol." "Agreed." Pat
received the money and handed over
the pistol. "Now," said the traveller,
hand back that money, or I'll
blow your brains out. "Blaze away
my heart," said Pat, never a drop of
powder there's in it.

A man stopping his paper, wrote to
the editor: I think folks ought to take
papery, my daddy didn't, and every
body says he was the most intelligent
man in the country, on ed he had the smart-
est family of boys that ever digged
taters.

A correspondent of a Lewistown,
Maine, Journal, says that among the
large families of the town of Waldboro
are the following names: Head, Foote,
Hyde, Horn, Sides, Hough, Heart,
Bowles (for bowels), Haslet. Thus
the town has everything except Tail,
when at last a Prussian came in named
Oubehind.

CHARITY.—Night kissed the young
rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars
shone, and pure dew drops hung on its

blushing bosom, and watched its sweet
slumbers. Morning came with its dan-
ging breezes, and they whispered to
the young rose, and it awoke joyous and
smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro
in all the loveliness of health & youthful
innocence. Then came the ardent
sun-god, sweeping from the east, and he
smote the young rose with his searching
rays, and it fainted. Desolated and
almost heartbroken, it dropped to the
dust in loneliness and despair. Now
the gentle breeze, which had been gam-
bling over the sea, pushing on the
home bound bark, sweeping over hill
and dale—by the neat cottage and still
brook—turning the old mill, fanning
the brow of disease—and frisking
the curls of innocent childhood—came tri-
pping along on her errand of mercy and
love; and when she saw the young rose
she hastened to kiss it, and fondly bathed
its forehead in cool, refreshing show-
ers, and the young rose revived, and
looked up and smiled in gratitude to the
kind breeze; but she hurried quickly aw-
ay; her generous task was performed,
yet not without reward, for she soon
perceived that a delicious fragrance had
been poured on her wings by the grate-
ful rose; and the kind breeze was glad
in heart, and went away singing through
the trees. Thus, true charity, like the
breeze, gathers fragrance from the
drooping flowers it refreshes, and un-
consciously reaps a reward in the per-
formance of its offices of kindness, which
steals over the heart like rich perfume,
to bless and to cheer.

A clergyman on the occasion receiv-
ed no fee for marrying a parsimonious
couple, and, meeting them several
months after in a social gathering, took
the baby and exclaimed: "I be-
lieve I have a mortgage on this child!"
Baby's father, rather than have an ex-
planation before the company, quietly
handed over a \$5 bill.

"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who
had red hair, "keep away from me or
you'll set me on fire." "No danger of
that," replied the girl, "you're too green
to burn."

The population of Baltimore is now
estimated at 300,000, and its trade and
commerce are represented to be in a
most flourishing condition.

RUN HERE!
Just Received,

A Large and Splendid Lot of

SUMMER GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Calicos,
Prints,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Queensware,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fine
Hats & Shoes.

I will sell CHEAP, if not CHEAP-
ER than can be bought elsewhere in the
market.

The special attention of the Ladies is invited
to our splendid selection of LADIES'

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

WHEAT, at the market price, taken in
Exchange for Goods and Groceries.

J. H. PARNELL

Jacksonville, June 23, 1866.

Horse Collars, Bridles, Hames, Chains,

Nails, Hoes, &c.

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

May 12, 1866.

Hardware & Cutlery

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 3, '66.

Wholesale Drug House,

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Having released the building formerly known as Jones

Drug Store on Market street corner of Perry, together with the two large warehouses on the same lot; and recently returned from New York and Philadelphia with one of the largest and most complete stocks of

Drugs, Chemicals, Spices, Toilet Soaps,

Perfumery and Patent Medicines,

ever introduced to this market. I would re-

spectfully ask the attention of Physicians and

Country Dealers to examine a stock personally

selected for the Southern trade, and which

Purity, Freshness and Excellence,

can not be excelled by any house in the

country. Also a great variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEED.

This stock of Drugs and medicines has been

purchased from importers and manufacturers,

and at prices that will enable me to sell as

low as any establishment in the South.

Orders accompanied with the cash will re-

ceive prompt attention and forwarded to any

part of the country.

E. M. READING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Sign of the Eagle and Mortar,

31 Market street, corner of Perry.

Dec. 23d, 1865.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

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JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,

Jacksonville

Bennettian

VOL. 30, NO. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 14, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1528.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.

HUGH FRANCIS

WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c., confined to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing wagons, buggies, &c., and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop.

March 3, 1866.

A. B. WEBB.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, a good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned, having procured the necessary machinery and material, and employed W. W. Nisbet, one of the best and most experienced workmen in the South, have now every variety of

Tinware,

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled.

G. B. DOUTHET,

W. A. DRISKE.

Old pewter, and country produce taken in exchange for Tinware. Repairing done only on Saturdays.

New Steam Grist Mill.

THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity required to meet the demand of any mills of the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.

G. SOUTHER.

HUGH FRANCIS and JOHN F. LITTLE having associated themselves in business will continue at the old stand.

HUGH FRANCIS,
JOHN F. LITTLE
Jan'y 1st, 1866.

Notice.

Corn and Wheat Sacks for Sale.
WE will offer for sale for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 16th day of July inst., about five hundred Sacs—sold by order of court as the property of the county.

A. WOODS,
R. MCNAUL.


Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry.
Accordions
&c.
repaired by
E. B. MCCLELLAN.

For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

Dr. J. W. PEARY,

OF GEORGIA,

Has located in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Office No. 5, on Ladiga street, Office Row, where he may be found at all times, unless absent on professional business. He has been regularly engaged in the practice of medicine, in all its branches, for the last 10 years, (except two years absence in the late war,) with satisfactory success. He thinks he will be able to give general satisfaction. March 10.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF Alabama,

Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,

TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.

Feb. 23, '66

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. Y. NISBET has removed his office to the Drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent.

Nov. 25, '65.—t.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HATS & CAPS,

JUST arrived, and for sale by E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines

For Sale by E. L. WOODWARD.

Fe. 3, '66.

E. L. WOODWARD.

Just Received,

Hardware,

Cutlery, and

Flows,

For sale by M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes,

Lawnes, Muslins,

Summer Goods,

Blk'd Domestics,

Just received and for sale by M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco,

Imported Havana Cigars,

AND

Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Groceries & Queenware,

For sale by April 14. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

School Books,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by April 14. P. ROWAN.

This is the Way to Get Your Money Back.

THE undersigned having repaired and fitted up Stevenson's Mills, two miles southwest of Jacksonville, are now prepared under their personal supervision, to grind corn and wheat—challenging comparison with any mills in the country as regards quantity and quality.

In connection with the Grist Mill we have a Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Threshing machine, in good working order.

A fine lot of poplar and pine lumber on hand, and bills of any and all descriptions filled at short notice.

STEVENS & MITCHELL

May 19, 1866.—t.

GROCERIES.

Crush'd, Loaf & Brown SUGAR,

COFFEE, Molasses, Rice, Salt,

Mackerel, in blbs, half blbs and kits,

Candies, and Nails, assorted,

Powder, Shot and Caps,

Pickles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,

Oysters, Sardines, Soda, Indigo,

Cotton Yarns.

Snuff, Chewing and smoking Tobacco,

LIQUORS, by the case and barrel,

Candies and Raisins by the box,

Nuts, Cheese and Crackers,

Cigars, Mustard, Blacking,

Cotton Cards.

IRISH POTATOES, Onions, FLOUR;

And a choice lot of 5000 bush.

Fresh Buckets, Hames, Chains, Axes, Tins, Paper & Envelopes.

Which we are selling at Selma prices with freight added.

S & T. J. MORGAN.

Oxford Ala. Jan. 27, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with

new wagon bed and gear included.

Mrs. M. ROWLAND.

Jacksonville, May 28, 1866.—t.

Wanted.

100 Bushels of DRIED PEACH-

ES, for which the highest market

price will be given in Goods or Cash.

J. H. PARRELL, & CO.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

Has resumed the duties of his

profession in all its branches,

Office, N. W. Corner of Public

Square,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

November 18, 1865.—t.

DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,

OXFORD, Ala.

Has also a good supply of FRESH MED-

ICINE for sale cash only.

Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866.—t.

G. C. ELLIS.

J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALWELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of

Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

JUN. 6, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER

LEROY F. BOX,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.

Clay, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,

Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-

shall; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Prompt attention given to the collection of

all claims.

JOHN W. INZER

LEROY F. BOX,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun,

Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee,

DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 33, 1865.

JOHN W. INZER

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.

Clay, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,

Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance,	\$3 00
For 6 months,	1 75
Terms of Advertising.	
One square of ten lines or less,	\$2 00
first insertion,	1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00
Over one square costed us two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.	
Annunciation of Candidates,	\$5 00
Advertisers charged at advertising rates.	

D. M. FULLENWIDER, with Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, with Richardson & Hamilton, N. W. Cor. Water & St. Michael Streets, Mobile, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the stores of Messrs. McLeaven and Frank. These seed are from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of Capt. J. M. Anderson, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

National Convention at Philadelphia.

The conservative men of the North and West recently agreed upon holding a National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next, to be composed of delegates from all the States, North and South. The object of the convention seems to be to devise some means to check the Radicals in their revolutionary measures, & to rescue the South from further plunder and spoliation, and the constitution and government from utter overthrow and destruction. So far as understood, the objects of the convention seems to have met with the general approval of the people and press of the South. District conventions have been called at Montgomery, Selma and other points, for the purpose of appointing delegates.

We should be glad to see this district represented, but owing to the shortness of the time, and the impossibility of conveying information, for the want of mail facilities, it is perhaps impracticable to hold a Dist. convention. But if this is not done, we have no doubt the people of this district would be perfectly satisfied with delegates appointed by Gov. Patton.

If it does no other good, the holding of the convention will enable the Southern delegates to freely interchange views with their Northern friends, and ascertain what are their plaus, purposes and strength: It will also probably force the revolutionary Radical party to hold a counter convention, and declare some definite policy, by which they must either stand or fall before the people.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have been requested to State that a public meeting will be held in this place on MONDAY the 23rd inst. for the purpose of sending delegates to a District Convention at Gadsden, or some other point agreed upon.

A GOOD MILL—TRY IT.—We have recently sent several bushels of wheat of this year's crop, to the mills of Messrs. Stevenson & Mitchell, from which we obtained "a good turn out" of flour of superior quality—at least our "better half" says so, and she is a good judge of the article—in fact we never could please her with a smoking chimney, a door without fastening, bad flour, or butter bought at random.

Mr. D. GOODMAN has just received an additional stock of Summer and Fall Goods of the latest, most beautiful and Fashionable styles. We have been shown a number of articles of Ladies Dress Goods, which we thought very beautiful. The Ladies are specially invited to examine his stock.

Mr. BARNEY, Scpt. and Agt. of the Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad, has returned from New York, and we learn, purchased iron sufficient to lay down 15 additional miles of the road, which will finish it to this place and five miles above. We notice that Mr. Wadsworth and his engineer corps has been for some days executing the preparatory work, and we understand the cross-ties and iron will be laid as soon as possible. We may now hope soon to hear the puffing and whistling of the Engine that we have been listening for so many years.

Some two thousand houses are estimated to have been destroyed by the

late great fire in Portland, Maine, and the loss about \$10,000,000. It is said to have been caused by a fire cracker thrown into some shavings by a careless and thoughtless boy.

Hawassee College.—We invite attention to the circular of this deservedly popular Institution, published in another column. We know, from having lived some time in the section where the College is located, that it is unsurpassed for health, pure water, and beauty of natural scenery. The Faculty are all experienced and thoroughly qualified: they are Southern gentlemen, in birth and in sentiment, and a large majority of the people of the surrounding country, are Southern in principle and sentiment. Rev. J. M. Wagner, Professor of Languages in this Institution, is well and favorably known to many of our citizens, having been engaged as a Teacher in this community some years ago. He is an educated Christian gentleman, of kind courteous and winning manners, well qualified for a successful teacher of young men. On the score of economy, we need only refer to the published terms, from which it will be seen that young men from this section can obtain both Tuition and board cheaper than they can live at home. From these and many other considerations, we know of no Institution that we can more heartily commend to young men, than Hawassee COLLEGE.

Rev. S. P. RICHARDSON, Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of Alabama. Mr. R. is a Southern man, and comes among us to reorganize the former Bible Societies, and to aid them in circulating the Scriptures. He wishes to make arrangements to supply not only Calhoun, but several adjoining counties. Whatever collections he may make among the people will be applied to the supply of Books among the poor at home. The community now have an opportunity of supplying themselves with Bibles and Testaments at about one half of what it would cost them through any other source now at their command.

There is much destitution, and Mr. R. proposes to aid by donation from the Parent Society in supplying that destination. He will hold a public meeting in some one of the churches on Sabbath next. All are invited to attend.

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Liniments, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhoeal Pills stand unrivaled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think MAGGIEL's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggiel's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel.*

Heavy Fire in the Oil Regions.

TRENTON, PA., July 7.—During a storm last night, lightning struck the gas pipe in an oil well, which communitating with the tank, exploded. The flames ran down and ignited 18 or 19 wells, the tanks of all exploding and causing the heaviest loss ever experienced in the oil regions. Twenty thousand barrels of oil have been destroyed.

Ducktown Copper Mines.

These mines, situated South of Cleveland, East Tennessee, are yielding larger amounts of copper ore than they ever did. A gentleman direct from there, says the Nashville Union & American, informs us that the Company in charge of the mines are now working on a vein of yellow sulphurite of copper, that is from 40 to 60 feet in width, and so far have found no bottom to it. To facilitate the transportation of the copper from these mines, the Legislature granted a charter recently with aid of ten thousand dollar to the mile. The Company was organized a few days since.

Some two thousand houses are estimated to have been destroyed by the

great fire in Portland, Maine, and the loss about \$10,000,000. It is said to have been caused by a fire cracker thrown into some shavings by a careless and thoughtless boy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

Letters from the President.

The 4th in New York.

Awful Conflagration in Portland.

Thousands of People Houseless.

Immense Loss and Suffering.

Latest from Washington.

Market Reports.

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The House Committee on Post Offices, and Post Roads have agreed to report to the House the Senate bill authorizing any telegraph company to construct their lines upon any mail route whether upon Railroads or common roads. Also power to take any cable upon our shores, any laws of States contrary notwithstanding.

From the expression of members of the House, since the report of the Rousseau-Grimm Committee, it seems hardly possible that a vote of two-thirds necessary for expulsion can be obtained. It is believed that Gen. Rousseau would prefer expulsion to a public rapraimand by the bar of the House. His friends can, and if he is expelled, efforts will be made to return him as United States Senator from Kentucky this winter.

The report of the Military board who were recently in session for over two months has not received the approval of the Secretary of War or Gen. Grant. There are rumors of its being set aside as it was unsatisfactory and a new board convened. It is said that several members of the board refused to sign the report.

OMAHA, July 3.—The Government Commissioners have examined and accepted an additional twenty miles of the Union and Pacific Railroad to-day. One hundred and twenty-five miles are now in running order. Regular passenger trains carrying the daily overland mail commenced running to Columbus the first of July. At Columbus is a daily line of overland stage connection with the Railroad.

The port of Malaga is closed against all vessels arriving from any part of the States, the Government having declared the whole of the United States infected with cholera. The Lord Clarendon was driven out of port this morning and ordered to Port Mahon to perform quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—General Lane is still alive but speechless and cannot recover. The Conservative State Convention, John C. Phelps, Chairman, passed conservative resolution, and will issue an address to the people, and send a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Steamship China sailed for Europe to-day. She takes no specie out.

The Steamship Cuba arrived this morning. Her mails will leave New York to-night for the South.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The National anniversary was celebrated in all the Northern cities with the usual civil and military display. The flag presentation in Philadelphia was highly impressive. Many thousand persons were present in this city. The survivors of the war of 1812 paid their customary visit to the President. The only formal celebration here was confined to the negro population.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Vera Cruz dates to the 22d represents the Vomito (Yellow Fever) raging at that place and many deaths had taken place.

The French troops that evacuated Matamoras had arrived.

It is believed that Santa Anna would be selected as President upon condition of restoring the property to the Church.

Maximilian continued reorganizing and concentrating troops and reinforcements had been sent to San Luis Potosi in consequence of the movements of the liberals.

The celebration at Tammany Hall yesterday, was largely attended.

A letter from President Johnson was read in which he says there can be no nobler work than obliterating the passions and prejudices, which retard reconstruction and prevent the restoration of the Union.

PORTLAND, Me., July 5.—There was a terrible conflagration here yesterday. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. The fire originated on Commerce street and swept over a space of one mile and a half in length and a quarter of a mile in width, destroying everything in its track. Half of the city, including the business portion, except the heaviest houses. All the news-paper offices, banks, public buildings and many residences were destroyed. Fifty houses were blown up in an endeavor to check its progress. The loss is enormous and at present not estimated. One thousand tents have been sent to the houseless people. The destruction is so complete, people can hardly tell where their homes were.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Gold 52½ Exchange 108½ Cotton dull.

The Saratoga from Charleston and the Peru from Savannah have arrived.

MOBILE, July 7.—Sales of cotton to-day 550 bales; middlings 30c. Middle and higher scarce, and bring quotations readily. The lower grades are more abundant, and relatively cheaper.

UTICA, N. Y., July 7.—The machine works of Rogers & Co., near this city, were consumed, with contents, on Wednesday last.—The loss is upwards of \$200,000.

BOSTON, July 7.—Geo Peabody has made another gift of 100,000 to the Institute established by him at South Danvers.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money and other necessary relief is being sent forward liberally to the sufferers by the Portland fire. The Board of Stock Brokers subscribed \$3,000; Corn Exchange \$1,000, and private contributions are coming in Boston has already subscribed \$22,000 in private contributions; Newburyport \$10,000. There will be a great movement in Northern cities of this character.

The fire in Portland was caused by a boy throwing a fire-cracker among some shavings.

Gold 53½.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Morgan of New York, presented the remonstrance of the New York Chamber of Commerce against the passage of the tariff bill, pending in the House. The remonstrance sets forth that the tariff bill would be injurious to the commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the country, and that it would not increase the revenue of the Government. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Saxonia, with Southampton dates to the morning of the 27th, arrived this evening. The United States war vessels Miannonotom and Aguila are at Spithead. The laying of the Atlantic cable commenced on the 30th.

A military revolt had taken place in Madrid and Burbona; 700 took refuge in France, and were disarmed and conveyed to Cerelos. There were 100 killed and wounded at Madrid.

Tranquility prevails in Greece. The Rofos ministry has resigned, and a new ministry has been formed.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Italian army crossed the Mincio without opposition from the Austrains. Then pushed towards Presciera, but were repulsed by short cannonade from the forts in that stronghold. The Italian army was encountered by the Austrains in great force in the vicinity of Verona, and a great battle was commenced. The Austrains repulsed both wings of the Italian army, and the fight is still going on.

The reported relief of the Hanoverian army is not confirmed. Negotiations for a capitulation on honorable terms have been agreed upon between the commanders of the Hanoverian and Prussians forces.

The Prussians advanced into upper Silesia and Bohemia. Prince Charles' army met no resistance in crossing the Bohemian frontier. It is expected Benedek will debouch from Bohemia with the main body of his army upon Guelzica, compelling the Prussians to evacuate Saxonia by a flank attack.—The Prussians arming Coblenz and Eppenbrueck fortresses, a defense against South Germans.

Sunday's engagement between the Austrains and Italians near Verona lasted all day and ended in the complete defeat of the Italians, who were commanded by the King. Both armies fought bravely. The Italians were repulsed at all points after a bloody struggle. The Italians crossed the Mincio on Sunday evening. Prince Amadeus was wounded. The Austrains captured 2,000 prisoners, and then took Custazza by assault. Nothing is known of Benedek's movements. The Prussians attacked Owiensic in Galicia, and were beaten off with loss by the Austrains.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The City of London has arrived with one day later news.

From the Seat of War.

A telegram from Pradabtz, Bahamia, says the Prussians were beaten in a fight near Uenstadt and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. It is not stated, but supposed not to have been a general engagement.

A Berlin telegram says the Prussians were successful in their encounter near Turin, capturing seven officers and five hundred prisoners. The Gustrain army at Custoza numbered sixty thousand.

Mobile Markets.

MOBILE, July 10.—Cotton—sales to-day two hundred bales. Middling 30c.

MONTE, July 10.—The Shippers' Warehouse was burned this afternoon together with one thousand bales of cotton. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—insured.

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THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER makes an excellent point in reference to the continued payment of taxes in the South without representation in Congress. "The time has come," says that paper, "when the legality of such proceedings might be, and ought to be, tested in the courts." The Constitution expressly declares that representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers."

Through

Burning of a Coolie Ship—Six Hundred and Seventy-two Lives Lost.

The Italian ship Napoleon Canevero sailed from Macao on the 8th of March with a crew of forty, and six hundred and sixty-three coolie emigrants, bound to Callao. Part of the cargo consisted of eight thousand boxes of Chinese fire crackers. A few hours after leaving port the officers of the ship discovered that there was a plot among the coolies to poison them, and that two hundred had agreed to revolt and if possible capture the ship. Some of the ringleaders were flogged, while others were placed in irons. At 4 o'clock the next day the interpreter reported to the chief mate, Mr. A. F. Faw, that the coolies intended to revolt at 5 o'clock. To the captain of the vessel they denied any such intention, and the provisions were served to them. At a quarter past 5 o'clock the coolies revolted and broke up the sleeping benches, into which they had driven spikes, for weapons. They also had several knives, spades, and two cutlasses taken from the men on guard.

The crew fired upon them, and, after about thirty had been shot, the Captain called upon them to surrender. They refused and set fire to some stuff in the hold of the vessel, probably thinking that the crew would rush down the hatchway to extinguish it, giving the coolies below a chance to go upon deck and join their comrades. The fire rapidly increased, and the coolies again refused to surrender. Two boats were lowered and swamped; but a third was lowered in safety and several of the crew got into it and put off from the ship's side. The Captain mate and supercargo were saved by swimming to one of the swamped boats, from which they were taken by the crew in the third boat lowered; but the doctor, storekeeper, interpreter and several others of the crew perished. —[Boston Traveler, 13.]

General Howell Cobb's Opinion of Freedmen and their Late Masters.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Columbus, Ga., June 11, gives the following particulars of an interview with Howell Cobb:

At Macon I had an interesting interview with Howell Cobb, who is practicing law in that town with considerable success. I called on him at his office. He assured me that the people of Georgia accepted the result of the war and waited patiently, and something like despondency, the action of the government, prepared to abide by that action, whatever it might be. The people of the South, he said, were not in a condition to re-assert, even if they were so disposed, which they were not. "You are travelling with Gen. Steedman," are you?" he asked me. "Yes, sir, I am."

"Well, now, look here; there are two propositions you may lay down, and, if ever you find a man who deviates from these, distrust his information.—One is that the negro is doing well—much better than we had a right to expect, and a devilish sight better than you or I would have done under similar circumstances. The other is that the further the negro is from the beaureau the better he will work. I'll go my head on each of those propositions. Whenever the negro is treated well he will work well. Take my own case. I had 600 or 700 negroes before the war, about half of them being working hands. I am now working five plantations with a force of 184 field hands, and 147 of them were formerly my slaves; the 48th is the wife of a young man who married off the plantation; I feed them, I give them their little patches, I let them raise their rice crop. I give them the sugar cane to make molasses, and let them keep as many poultry and pigs as they can, and I promise them one-fourth of the cotton. If things go on as well as they promise, and cotton is worth only 20 cents a pound every one of them will be worth \$125 on the 1st of January next. Now I never went to the bureau, nor did my niggers, and I have never made any formal contract with them. I casually mentioned to Gen. Tilson what I was going to do. He approved of it, and I made a more liberal contract than the one mentioned to him. You see that desk there pointing to a nearly-made set of pigeon holes; well, that was brought me last Christmas by one of my old slaves as a Christmas present. I brought him up as a wheelwright and wagon builder, and he is still following the same trade. The only difference in our relative positions is that before the war he paid me nominal hire in wagon wheels and so on, and now he makes me presents as you see and comes to me to borrow money to carry on his business. Then another of my hands, who served all through the war, right down to the battle of Columbus, was captured once, escaped and came back to slavery and me. Yet, strange to say, as soon as freedom was proclaimed, he took a strange infatuation and ran away and left me, though I told him if he wanted to go to tell me and go square and above board. He is in this town now, and is doing well; but I never have anything to say to him, for he has forfeited my confidence. There are eight more of my hands, old men and women, whom I have placed on a small plantation that had not capital enough to work myself. I ration them and let them cultivate the land on their own account, and you will find me, sir, only a fair specimen of what the better class of slaveowners are doing throughout the

entire State." Thus saying, the ex-United States Senator and arch-rebel threw himself back in his easy chair and enclosed himself in the smoke of his cigar.—I left him with a jovial smile rippling all over his Falstaffian visage.

Campaign Song.

We have no campaigns in the South, are only well-wishers of those of the North and West who are now making the great fight for constitutional liberty and the rights of the States, and among other interesting items in the Canton, (Ohio) "Democrat," we find the following song, which we think worthy of publication:—*Rome Com-*

TUNE—UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

Of all the funny nations, in the East or in the West
The Wooden nutmeg nation, is the only vipers nest,
They roam through all creation, where our banner is unfurled,
And have taught a little lesson, to the people of the world.

Chorus—Eyes alert, Eyes alert, make no delay,
The codfish nigs are restless, and looking down this way.
Your land is rich and fertile, but take this alarm,
For the old disunion Yankees, seek the plunder of your farm.

St. Lawrence bounds them on the north, their land is full of snow,
But they see a country full of fruit, twixt them and Mexico;
And from the great Atlantic, where the sun begins to dawn,
They think they ought to steal it all clear out to Oregon.

Chorus—Eyes alert, Eyes alert, make no delay, &c.

The South may raise its cotton, and the West its corn and pork,
But the sharp New England Yankees, want the profits of the work,
They claim the nation's waterfalls, our iron and our coal,
And when you've washed and sheared your sheep they want to steal the wool.

Chorus—Eyes alert, Eyes alert, make no delay, &c.

Our Fathers gave us liberty but little did they dream,
That after we had filled the land with Telegraph and steam,
These old disunions who fought us all the way,
Would pull our glorious fabric down for black Equality.

Chorus—Eyes alert, Eyes alert, make no delay, &c.

They clamor for protection while they steal our bread and meat,
They've got a rumpers Congress which for treason ne'er was beat,
But we tell these bold usurpers you'd better come down soon,
Or we'll fetch you to your level as Crockett brought the coon.

Chorus—Eyes alert, Eyes alert, make no delay, &c.

They've filled the land with Taxes, such as stamp and revenue.
They stick them on our matches and on our baby shoes.
Their fingers in our pockets in every sort of way.
Oh won't we give them "Jesse," on next Election day!

Chorus—Eyes alert, Eyes alert, make no delay, &c.

European News

The following is compiled from the latest European correspondence of the N. Y. Herald:

War had been fairly inaugurated in Germany, and by Italy against Austria. The Prussian troops, moved with the greatest celerity, had laid the kingdom of Hanover and Saxony at their feet, entered Dresden, Leipzig, Lueburg, Cassel and other towns, and, it was said, had so completely isolated the Hanoverian army from the Austrians that the surrender of the entire force was not improbable. An infantry regiment of Darmstadt was annihilated by them. Vast armies were being concentrated around Dresden, and severe battle was looked for in the neighborhood of that city. The Austrians were advancing slowly, but it was thought with great caution, their campaign plans and future field movement's being kept a secret as possible. The armies of the three minor German kingdoms which joined the Austrians were computed at one hundred thousand men.

Italy and Prussia formally and simultaneously declared war against Austria on the 18th of June. The Italians subsequently crossed the Mincio, the Austrians offering no opposition. King Victor Emanuel was at the headquarters of the army. He had received Kossuth at an interview. Garibaldi was at Como with a force of patriotic volunteers, and the war which was in progress on the Oder and Elbe was likely to sweep to the Adriatic and the ocean.

Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Bavaria were suspended on the 18th of June. It was said that Bavaria, with the other minor friends of Austria, hesitated considerably when required to take the field.

The Hanoverian government had shipped the crown jewels, with a large amount of specie, to England.

Russia was looming up at sea and on the Austrian frontier.

The English Reform bill was defeated in the House of Commons Earl Russell's Cabinet out voted, and a ministerial "crisis" initiated which endured to the latest moment. Queen Victoria was at Balmoral.

During the debate on the Reform bill, Mr. John Bright warned the Commons of the absolute necessity of admitting the people largely to the franchise, as Germany was even then in a state which might terminate in absolute revolution on the Continent. Mr. Bright asserted on good authority that the progress of the democratic principle was so marked in England that American newspapers were more read in the mills and factories than the British journals.

COMMOTION IN THE RADICAL CAMP—A COUNTER MOVEMENT TO THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald of June 30th says:

The call for a National Union Convention of representatives from all the States has created an undoubted commotion and alarm in the radical camp, and has, as it was naturally expected it would, called out a counter movement.

In a very few days the full details of this counter plot will doubtless be known to the public. In the meantime I am enabled to state that a series of caucuses have been held by leading men of the radical faction in Congress, to which have been invited the counsel and cooperation of prominent radicals from various parts of the country, and a result has finally been reached satisfactory to those concerned. This result is to call a convention of delegates from the States now represented to Congress to assemble early in September at some place yet to be designated, which convention shall fix a platform for the party now in antagonism to the Executive, and put in nomination Lieutenant General Grant, to succeed President Johnson. This programme is forced upon the Jacobi party as a *dernier resort*, and is precipitated by the appearance of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, to head off the effects of which on the popular masses it is hoped to be successful. I am positively informed that the use of General Grant's name in this connection is wholly unauthorized, nor is it likely that it will be permitted when the full design of the movement is made manifest. It is said to have entered into the scheme as discussed in the caucuses and now settled upon, that the vote of any of the Southern States in the next Presidential election should be strenuously resisted, and it is partly with the hope of securing the army to aid in preventing the voice of the South from being heard in the election that the head of the army is proposed as the candidate upon the revolutionary ticket

EXTRAORDINARY CALAMITY AT VALPARAISO.

[From the Panama Star and Herald, June 12.]

A most lamentable and fatal calamity causing the loss of life of ten persons, occurred at Valparaiso on the 3d of May. A German named Flach had constructed a submarine boat, intended as a torpedo. On the morning of the 3d he made several successful experiments in sinking and raising the boat in four fathoms of water. He then got a party of friends on board, the names of a majority of whom have been ascertained, namely, Flach's son, a boy fourteen years old; Valentine Baum, Gustave Maas, August Waranth, German Schmidt, Louis Greniwinkle, Adolfo Pulgar, Francisco Rodriguez, and two Frenchmen. With them he proceeded some distance out in the harbor, and there again sunk his boat with himself and friends on board, in thirty fathoms. No anxiety was felt about the expedition for some time, Flach having stated that he could remain under water easily for the space of six or seven hours, but as the boat did not mix its appearance about this time, considerable anxiety was created, and as evening advanced the anxiety increased. Unfortunately, before going down, Flach was so confident in the success of his experiments, that he would not allow any buoy or rope to be attached to the boat, and thus no search could be made for them with any certainty of success. Every effort however, to find them was made by divers and otherwise, but no traces were had until the 8th, when a diver discovered the boat, but at such a depth as to render it impossible for him to make a rope fast to it.

At the latest dates we find no intelligence of the boat being raised, so that the cause of the misfortune is still a mystery. Mr. Flach leaves a wife and seven children, and most of the others also leave families. It is to be hoped that further particulars may reach us by next mail.

The New York Herald says the Radicals are talking of having a National Convention to agree on a platform adverse to the President.

MONSTROUS MURDER IN NEW YORK.—The Rochester papers contain an account of the most thrilling tragedy that has ever come under our notice—a deed of which the unembellished statement is sufficient to send a shudder of horror through any hearer. That statement is that a Presbyterian clergyman named Lindsay, residing about a mile south of Medina, New York, whipped his child, a boy three years old, so severely that he died in two hours afterward—all, forsooth, because the poor little martyr could or would not say his prayers. The statement of the reverend murderer

made to the Coroner's jury is this: "On the 16th of June the child disobeyed his step-mother, and I commenced correcting him, using a shingle for the purpose, and continued to chastise him for more than two hours, when the child began to show signs of debility, and I ceased to punish him and laid him on a couch and called my wife.—When she saw the child she said he was dying and before twelve o'clock he was dead." The Coroner's jury returned a verdict Wednesday "that death resulted from chastisement by the father."

A RECENT Washington dispatch to an influential Radical paper says: Mr. Seward is becoming more decided in his views concerning the restoration of the late insurgent States. Said he a few days since to a party of Congressmen: "If this Congress adjourns without admitting these States, it is the last that will ever be heard of it. To exclude them would cause a revolution, but there will be no revolution because they will be admitted. I would rather have the stigma of secession upon me, than the stigma of keeping those States out."

Gov. Patton's Absence.

The good people of Alabama will doubtless very readily excuse the absence of the Governor, as his mission is one in the interest of the State, and one too that has been highly successful. He was in St. Louis on the 2d, and will probably reach this city in a day or two. Col. Sheffield, of Marshall, who was appointed an agent by the Governor to purchase supplies on the credit of the State for the people of Marshall county, succeeded in purchasing 1,000 bushels of corn in Memphis. The Huntsville Independent, of the 4th, also, publishes the following letter, which will be highly gratifying to the people of the State at large:—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:—As an item of interest, we take pleasure in informing you that Governor Patton, of your State has succeeded in the object of his visit to this city. \$50,000 of the 8 per cent bonds of Alabama have been taken by the different Banking institutions of our city, and the funds are in our hands to be invested in corn for the suffering men and women of Alabama. The different Packet Companies running south from this city have agreed to take 375 tons of this freight free of cost. Our house will make no charge for buying and shipping the corn, and so we may hope that much good may be done our suffering friends. We shall ship 25,000 or 30,000 bushels this week.

CARR & LUKE.

LOOKING TO ANNECTION.—In the House of Representatives on the 2d, Mr. Banks introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization of Territorial Government.

CARR & LUKE.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first section provides that whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Government of Great Britain and of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the provincial debt at not exceeding 5 per centum interest, as follows: Canada West, \$36,500,000; Canada East, \$29,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000; New Brunswick, \$7,000,000; Newfoundland, \$3,200,000; Prince Edward's Island, \$2,000,000. The United States are also to pay \$10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening 5th inst at the residence of bride's mother, at Blue Mountain, by Rev. Mr. Spalding, Mr. John Fullenwider, to Miss Fannie Hudson, all of this county.

A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE!

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS are the founder of a new Medical System! The quanitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrheal Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine Street, New York, Drs. NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box or pot.

RENOTICE.—None genuine without the engraved trade-mark around each pot or box, by DR. J. MAGGIEL, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

SOLD at the Drug Store of Drs. NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala., and by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box or pot. July 14-15.

NISBET, VANDIVER & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a well selected Stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumery, Fancy and

Toilet Articles, Liquors,

for Medicinal purposes—

Dye-Stuffs—Paints,

Oils—Varnishes, &c., &c.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 14, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADDITIONAL STOCK.

THE undersigned have just received an additional stock of

GOODS

Of the Latest Styles and Fashion suitable for the Summer season.

D. GOODMAN & CO.

Jacksonville, July 14, 1866.

MIWASSEE COLLEGE,

MONROE Co., TENN.

THE DISTANT Friends and former patrons of this Institution will be pleased to learn that it survived the war, and that a brighter day seems dawning upon its history.

The present session will close on the 22 of June. The Fall Session will begin August 6, 1866, under the supervision of the following

FACULTY.

Rev. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President Prof. Natural, Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. JAMES M. WAGNER, A. M. Prof. of Languages.

Rev. E. E. SMYRE, A. B. Prof. of Mathematics.

SITUATED in the Country, (seven miles from Sweetwater Depot, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad,) the students are

POETRY.

OUR DEAD.

By COL. A. M. HOBRY.

"My House shall be called of all nations the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

"Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing; but inwardly, they are raving wolves."

Our readers will thank the author of the following noble lines, for their beautiful and affecting defense of the heroic and immortal dead of the South. They are the more appropriate, as coming from one who gained for himself a high reputation as a soldier, under circumstances which make that fame equivalent of more even than it generally implies.—*Galveston News.*

"It was the worst work that Satan and sin ever undertook in this world; and they that suffered in it were not martyrs in a cause, but cowards in a bad one, who shrank from comfort them that sit at dishonor—braggers."

Sermon of Henry Ward Beecher.

Vile, brutal man! and darest thou
In God's anointed place to preach—
With impious tongue and brazen brows—
The lesson Hell would blithely teach!
The cruel! until thy lips hath kissed
Beneath Religion's holy bough,
Is false—as false Iscarul's kiss;
Is false as thou art vice and mean!

Are those the lessons which He taught?
Was it his mission here in vain?
Peace and good will seen words of naught;
Hell rule'd the earth with hide and skin!
And thou! its chosen instrument!
Hyena-like, with heartless tread,
Has dared invade, with blood-hound snout,
The sacred precincts of the dead.

Not such from these, dear brave old South;
Who need the thin line of might?
But from the coarse polluted mouth—
Of coward curs who failed to fight.
Dear loved old South! contenue the curse
That those who hate shall heap upon you!
You've wept behind War's bloody bourses,
That bore away your brave and true!

Their precious blood, though valiant shed—
Long as the shade old Ocean have—
We'll bow with reverence o'er our dead,
And bless the turf that wraps their graves,
From Mexico to Maryland.
Those graves are strown like Autumn leaves—
What though no mother's tomb hand—
Upon their tomb a chaplet weaves.

No Wives nor Sisters bemoan above—
The Honored Soldier's unmarked mound—
They are objects of eternal love—
In consecrated Southern ground.
It rocks not where their bodies lie—
By bloody hill-side, plain or river—
Their names are bright on Fame's proud sky;
Their deeds of valor live forever!

The song bird of the South shall sing—
From forest grand and flowery stem
And gentlest waters murmuring,
Cmite to him their requiem.
And Spring will deck their hallowed bed
With types of resurrection's day;
And silent tears the Night brood—
The Morning's beam will kiss away.

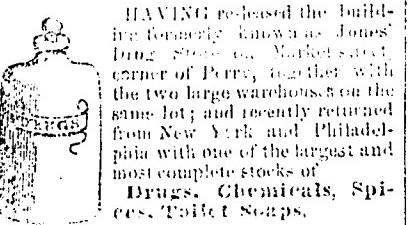
Those heroes rest in soil man fears—
On every field where Freedom bled;
And shaft we let the touch of shame—
Fall like a blight upon our dead?
No—watch! we scorn thy harried now,
And hissing name from pole to pole;
The brutes are better than thou,
And Hell would blithely teach thy soul.

"Custos Rat Roux, &c. Exterminators.
Is a pasteurized for Rats, Mice, Rousches,
Blacks and Red-Bugs, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
"Custos' Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Is a liquid washable to destroy, and
also a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.,
"Custos' Electric Pewler for Insects.
For Moths, Maggots, Fleas, Bed-Bugs,
Lice on Plants, Fruits, Flowers, &c.,
jars 1/4 lb. price 1/4 of all worthless
insects.
Also see that "Custos" name is on each
Box Bottle and Label, before you buy,
Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
1st Broadway, N. Y.

Also Sold by all Druggists and Retailers,
everywhere South.
BARNHIS, WARD & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.

Wholesale Drug House.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.



HAVING released the building formerly known as Jones' Drug Store, No. 10, Market street, corner of Perry, together with the two large warehouses on the same lot; and recently returned from New York and Philadelphia with one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Chemicals, Spirits, Toilet Soaps,

Perfumery and Patent Medicines, ever introduced to this market, I would respectfully ask the attention of Physicians and Country Dealers to examine a stock personally selected for the Southern trade, and which for

Purity, Freshness and Excellence, can not be excelled by any house in the country. Also a great variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEED.

This stock of drugs and medicine has been purchased from importers and manufacturers, and prices paid which equal to sell as low as can be obtained in the South.

In order to accomplish with the cash will receive prompt attention and forwarded to any part of the country.

E. M. READING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Sign of the Eagle and Mortar,
34 Market street, corner of Perry.

June 30, 1866—\$1.

An Old Song set to a New Tune.

RE 1866.—*As Spring approaches*

Autumn comes out,

And Fall and Winter,

In spite of us,

God's still about.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one f. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of W. J. Walker, and against Caroline Henderson, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, within the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 11th day of August, 1866, the following described Lands, lying in said county, to-wit: the south half of S W 4 of section 36, T. 12, R. 7, levied on as the property of defendant Caroline Henderson, to satisfy said f. fa. J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

June 30, 1866—\$1.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of three f. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Alabama and against John Pollard, C. M. Wheeler and William Wood, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the N W fourth of N E fourth of section 10, T. 12, R. 7, levied on as the property of defendant C. M. Wheeler also the N E fourth of N W fourth of section 3, T. 13, R. 7, levied on as the property of William Wood, to satisfy said f. fas. June 30, 1866—\$1.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of three f. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of J. Montgomery & Son and against James McHarg and John W. Bagley, one in favor of Thomas Powers and against John W. Bagley and James McHarg, and one in favor of Jackson Dickie and against W. P. Downing and John W. Bagley, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the south east fourth of south west fourth and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 38, and north east fourth of south east fourth of section 32, all in Fractional Township 14, Range 6, levied on as the property of the defendant John W. Bagley, to satisfy said f. fas.

J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

June 30, 1866—\$1.

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BY virtue of three f. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, one in favor of J. Montgomery & Son and against James McHarg and John W. Bagley, one in favor of Thomas Powers and against John W. Bagley and James McHarg, and one in favor of Jackson Dickie and against W. P. Downing and John W. Bagley, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the south east fourth of south west fourth and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 38, and north east fourth of south east fourth of section 32, all in Fractional Township 14, Range 6, levied on as the property of the defendant John W. Bagley, to satisfy said f. fas.

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June 30

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

VOL. 30, NO. 21.

Jacksonville Republican,
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.

HUGH FRANCIS

WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing wagons, Buggies, &c., and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. A. B. WEBB.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McFlemon's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.



Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Accordions
&c.
repaired by

E. B. McCLELEN.

For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned, having procured the necessary machinery and material, and employed W. W. Nisbet, one of the best and most experienced workmen in the South, have now every variety of

Tinware,

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled.

G. B. DOUTHER,

W. A. DRISKE.

Old pewter, and country produce taken in exchange for Tinware. Repairing done only on Saturdays.

New Steam Grist Mill.

THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity required into meal of good quality as can be made by any mills of the country. This mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.

G. SOUTHER.

March 17, 1866.

HUGH FRANCIS and JOHN F. LITTLE having associated themselves in business will continue at the old stand.

HUGH FRANCIS.

JOHN F. LITTLE.

Jan'y 1st, 1866.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF Alabama,

Has located in the country near Seoilia, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his office to the drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent. Nov. 25, '65.—it.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

Has resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.—it.

DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Practising Physician,

OXFORD, Ala.

Has also a good supply of PRESENT MEDICINE for sale for cash only.

Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866.—3m.

G. C. ELEIGH. J. H. CALDWELL

FOR SALE.

A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with new wagon bed and gear included.

Mrs. M. R. ROWLAND.

Jacksonville, May 28, 1866.—it.

New Goods, Assorted:

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

June 2, 1866.

HATS & CAPS,

JUST arrived, and for sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

F. 3, '66.

Horse Collars, Bridles, Hames, Chains, Nails, Hoes, &c.

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 3, '66.

CROCKERY,

(Assorted.)

Just Received and for Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

May 12, 1866.

Hardware & Cutlery

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 3, '66.

Just Received,

Hardware,

Cutlery, and

Flows,

For Sale by

M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes,

Lawns, Muslins,

Summer Goods,

Rich Domestics,

Just received and for sale by

M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco,

Imported Havana Cigars,

AND

Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco,

Just received and for sale by

M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Groceries & Queen's Ware,

For sale by

M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

School Books,

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by

P. ROWAN.

April 14.

RUN HERE!

Just Received,

A Large and Splendid Lot of

SUMMER

GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Calicos,

Fabrics,

Domestics,

Crockery,

Queen's Ware,

Ladies and Gentlemen's fine

Hats & Shoes.

I will sell as CHEAP, if not CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere in the market.

The special attention of the Ladies is invited to our splendid selection of Ladies

Summer Dress Goods.

WHEAT, at the market price, taken in Exchange for Goods and Groceries.

J. H. PARNELL.

Jacksonville, June 23, 1866.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of superior finish.

Having sold this same make for the last 30 years, I can confidently recommend them.

Each piece is carefully selected.

JNO. D. HOKE.

Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

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Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866.—3m.

G. C. ELEIGH. J. H. CALDWELL

The Best Policy is a

Policy of Insurance

ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital

\$500,000.

Risks taken on MERCHANTIZE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes INSURABLE, and reasonable rates.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Insurance and General Collecting Ag't.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office east side of the public square.

January 6, 1866.—it.

BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY:

HENRY A. SMITH,

Bookseller and Stationer,

ROME, Georgia.

BLANK BOOKS,

Pen-holders, Ink-Stands,

Diaries, Pass and Memorandum Books;

Wall Papers, Bordering, Window Shades,

Photograph Albums, and Photograph Cards of all

the Southern Generals; Pocket Books, Testaments,

Hymn and Prayer Books in great variety of styles—Slender Almanacs for the year and Piano—Sheet Music for the year and Piano—2,000 copies "Hannibal Letters" just received. A

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For 6 months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00

Each subsequent insertion, " " 1 00

Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00

Obligations charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULENWIDER, with BOOGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, with Richardson & Hamilton, N. W. Cor. Water & St. Michael Streets, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the stores of Messrs. McClellan & Frank. These seeds are from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this country, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of CAPT. J. M. ANDERSON, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

Rome Steam Engine & Machine Works.

It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Nobles and Mitchell, that they have rebuilt their Works, and have new and improved Machinery, and are prepared to furnish on the very best terms, Millers, Railroad and Bridge contractors and Mining Engineers, &c. every species of machinery they may need, in wrought or cast iron or Brass.

The Messrs. Nobles have been well known to the citizens of all this region of country in North-eastern Alabama, and Northern Georgia, before and during the war, as liberal, public spirited, enterprising and accommodating business men, correct, prompt and faithful in the fulfillment of all their contracts. They have done more than all others in the development of the resources of the country, by the introduction of steam machinery and improved labor-saving implements. Their work is all guaranteed and offered at lower rates than can be purchased and transported from other points. We earnestly hope they may, and confidently believe they will receive a liberal patronage from all who may need their work, and to whom they offer such accommodations and advantages. We look upon all such men as public benefactors, and heartily rejoice in their success and prosperity.

Surry of Eagles Nest.—South-Side Historical War Novel.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. E. J. Huntington & Co., a neatly bound copy of this work. We have not yet had time to read it through, but found what we have read exceedingly interesting, and fully meriting the high commendations of the press. As an evidence of its popularity, it has already passed through four or five editions. It contains near 500 pages, with four full page illustrations, and is divided into 99 chapters, embodying with historical accuracy some of the most important events and thrilling incidents of the war. It will be sent post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of \$2 25cts. Address E. J. Huntington & Co., 459, Broome Street, New York.

The Philadelphia National Convention.—The interest and enthusiasm in favor of this convention seems rapidly on the increase on the part of all well disposed and truly loyal citizens and parties of the whole nation; and the fact that it is bitterly opposed by the disunion Radicals, is sufficient evidence that great good may result from its deliberations. From all parts of the South we see active movements and preparations to send delegates.

We hope the citizens of our county generally will attend the meeting appointed at this place on Monday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention, and also the State Convention which is to be held at Selma on the 2d of August.

Another Steam Mill.

There is perhaps no better evidence, in these latter days, of the increasing prosperity of a community, than the gradual introduction and increase of steam machinery. In city or town the puff of the steam engine is a sure indication of an enterprising and prosperous community. We were called upon the other day to witness the first work-

ing of a new steam engine, just erected in this place, by our enterprising townsmen, Mr. Wm. Adams. It seemed to have its "head level," to work smoothly and beautifully. In a short time it will be applied to a Grist Mill, which will be a great convenience to our citizens.

Mr. G. Souther, one mile from this place has had a Steam Engine in successful operation for several years, applied promiscuously to sawing, planing, threshing, grinding, &c.

NEW MAIL ROUTES—Several new mail routes have recently started from this place. One to Chattanooga, twice a week, by R. H. Wynne—one to Ashville and Elyton, twice a week, by Mr. Benson—one to Gladeden and Guntersville, twice a week.

The Concert.

The entertainment given in the Court-house on Thursday evening last, by the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville, judging by the large, appreciative, well-pleased and delighted audience, the best and most infallible test, was a perfect success. The vocal and instrumental music by the ladies and the band was well selected and admirably executed. The interest in the various acts of the Dramas, Comedies, &c. was uniformly well sustained, the audience evincing their entire satisfaction by frequent and hearty applause.

The space at our command will not permit a concise, minute and particular description of each act and scene—each performed his or her part well; and where all did so well, it would be invidious to discriminate. The large court room was crowded to its utmost capacity; and if any went away otherwise than well pleased and satisfied, we failed to discover any indications of it.

The exercises of the Classical and English School of Rev. D. F. Satri, will be resumed on the 6th of August. Mr. S. has been too long and well and favorably known in this community, as a competent and successful teacher, to need or be benefitted by any recommendation from us. Young men who may wish to prepare themselves to study a profession or enter College, could hardly do better than to place themselves for a time under his tutorage.

Messrs. Chandler, Bickell & Co. opposite Watt's Hall, Selma, Ala. are now offering their large and choice stock of Summer Goods, at actual cost, in order to make room for their Fall stock. This affords a fine opportunity to country merchants to fill up their stocks upon more favorable terms than they could by an expensive trip to the large commercial cities.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Privett & Croswell, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, Selma, Ala.

Mr. Privett, was for a number of years a citizen of this place, and is well known personally to many of our citizens. Since leaving here he has been engaged with several mercantile houses in Selma, where he has always been held in high estimation for his diligence, energy and business capacity. With Mr. Croswell we are not personally acquainted, but his connection with Mr. P. is a sufficient guarantee that his business qualifications are of the right character.

Those who entrust business to this firm, may do so with the assurance that it will receive prompt attention, and be correctly transacted.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday evening 11th inst. Mrs. Nancy Posey, widow of the late D. P. Posey, was found dead in the dining room of her dwelling, 17 miles northwest of this place. There was no one but herself about the house at the supposed time of her death. On examination it was found that lightning had struck a small oak tree about 15 feet from the door.

A Cracow dispatch says the Prussians attacked Oswenton's force on the 28th, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The Austrians acknowledge that the Prussians have destroyed their railroads and seriously interrupted their communication with different points.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is rumored that Attorney General Speed has tendered his resignation, and that Harlan will do the same.

It is alleged that there is fraudulent issued stocks of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, to the amount of \$300,000. It was used in connection with the defunct Merchants' National Banks. One New York firm had advanced \$1,000 on said stock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES!

Mobile Markets.

MONTE, July 12.—Sales of cotton to day 150 bales. middlings 20c. Market quiet.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 12, noon—cotton quiet but firm, with sales of 250 bales; middlings 35 1/2c. 38c.

The Persia's mail leaves this afternoon. Her letters are encouraging. The actual stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool is 60,000 bales less than that estimated, of which 25,000 is American. Total stock on hand 580,000, of which 424,000 is American. Gold 150 1/8.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Dennison has resigned. He writes the President that the call of the Philadelphia convention is antagonistic to the policy of the party that nominated and elected Lincoln and over the convention of which he presided, and he therefore withdraws from the Cabinet.

Rumors are credited that other resignations are to follow.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Persia has arrived, via Queenstown, with Liverpool dates of the 30th ult. and 1st inst.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The Brokers' Circular reports cotton sales for the week at 78,000 bales, including 520 to speculators and 1050 to exporters, the market opening buoyant with an advance of 1d and closing with an advance of 1d 1/2d.

On the 30th cotton was quiet and unchanged with sales of ten thousand bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions declining; flour dull; wheat nominal with a downward tendency.

Capture of the Hanoverian Army.

The Hanoverian army surrendered to the Prussians and were allowed to return to their homes. A desperate battle was fought in Bohemia near Machern and Wittenau, about which there are conflicting accounts. A Baden dispatch claims that the Prussians drove the Austrians on the 27th and 28th, capturing 8,000 prisoners, while a Vienna telegram claims that the Austrians captured 18 guns and many prisoners.

In the fight of Wanzen, the Austrians are said to have lost from four to six thousand killed and wounded, Prussians one thousand. There is great rejoicing in Berlin over the alleged Prussian victory, and the people presented an address to the King. Vienna dispatches on the other hand assert that Benckendorff prevented a junction of the army of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of Silesia, and was successful in an engagement on the 27th and 28th, killing and wounding a great number of the enemy. The London Times says it is difficult to decide whether the result of the action was or was not decisive.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Sales of cotton to day 800 bales; low middling 30a 32a. 40d 50.

Louisiana will send a strong Johnson delegation to the Philadelphia Convention—and so will Texas.

NEW YORK, July 12, midnight.—Cotton firm but unchanged with sales of 13,000 bales.

Three cases of cholera occurred here within the past twenty-four hours, but one of which proved fatal three in Brooklyn, two of which proved fatal.

Refers, the Fenian President, was indicted to-day by the grand jury for violation of the neutrality laws.

The Mozart Hall democrats endorse the Philadelphia convention and will send delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Briggs print and dye works, five buildings, and the Trenton railroad bridge over Frankfort creek, all in the 33d ward, were consumed by fire this afternoon.

According to Prussian reports the Austrians were defeated at Moehring on the 27th, and at Wanzen on the 28th.

On the other hand, the latest Austrian telegrams gives the following:

June 25.—The Prussians were completely defeated by the Austrians yesterday under Gabelitz, leaving behind one third of their army killed and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory towards Glatz. The Austrian cavalry under Gen. Ebellin drove the Prussians out of Jauer and compelled them to evacuate Melnik.

The Prussians on the Silesian frontier were commanded by crown Prince Frederick William.

The Federal army is on the point of marching from Frankfort, and a battle is anticipated.

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Important Order from General Grant.

Gen. Grant has issued an order directing all Department, District and Post commanders in the States lately in rebellion to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected or are unable to arrest and to bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senate—The tariff bill came from the House. Mr. Grimes moved to postpone its consideration until December, and after debate the motion was agreed to—years 23, mays 17. The Niagara ship canal bill was then taken up, but not disposed of.

In the House, a motion was made to appoint a committee to investigate why the minority report of the reconstruction committee was not published, with the evidence taken by the majority report of the same committee, which was laid on the table by a decided vote.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton quiet at 32a 36; gold 152.

Arrival of the Dictator.

The steamship Dictator, via Charleton, from Rio Janeiro, has arrived.

On the 8th of June a great battle was fought in which the allies gained a victory over the Paraguayans, who abandoned the field losing six thousand killed and wounded, six guns and four flags. Loss of the allies two thousand.

A commercial crisis prevails. The coffee market is completely paralyzed.

Cholera in Europe.

The latest European intelligence notes the progress of cholera. It has assumed its activity in the South-western Provinces of Russia, and is widely prevalent in Holland. There has been 7,724 cases, and 4,000 deaths have occurred at Leiden, 433 deaths in Rotterdam, 163 deaths in Utrecht, 220 deaths in Gravenhage. The malady is at Berlin, Sletta, Frankfort, on the borders of Treustradt and other Russian cities, and at Antwerp where were 84 deaths. The epidemic out in several places in France, and with great intensity at Amiens. There has been no cases in Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The loss by the burning of Briggs' print and dye works yesterday amounts to two million dollars, several hundred hands have been thrown out of employment.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—Alonzo Greenlow and A. B. Kyler fought a duel over the Mississippi line to-day. The latter was killed the first fire.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES!

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—gold, 53 5-8.

The Cholera and Yellow Fever.

Three cases of cholera occurred here yesterday and five in Brooklyn four of which proved fatal.

The yellow fever is reported on some of the ships in the lower bay.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Raymond in the Times, emphatically denies the truth of the report as published in his remarks in the Republican convention.

A Democratic convention has been called in Rhode Island to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

Gen. Grant has ordered cavalry sent to Loudon county, Va. It is alleged that there have been outrages committed on freedmen and civil law has failed to punish the guilty or protect the blacks.

Two gentlemen from Missouri called on the President yesterday and informed him of a deep laid scheme on the part of the Radicals to carry the Missouri election by force of arms if necessary. Seven regiments were organized, the militia were armed and arms were shipped to various portions of the State by Gov. Fletcher for the purpose of influencing the election. The President assured the gentlemen that as it was his duty to protect all the citizens in enjoyment of their rights, and as such outrages for the citizens to apply to him.

Washington, July 13.—Senate—Mr. Wilson offered a resolution cutting for information as to the shooting of twenty-three federal soldiers at Kingstoun, North Carolina, by order of Generals Hoke and Pickett, Confederates, in 1864. Mr. Johnson objected and it was over.

A joint resolution giving the right of way to the Union Pacific Railroad through the military reservations, was passed.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to admit the representatives from each of the Southern States, provided they ratify the constitutional amendment recently passed and ordered to be printed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton irregular but firm. Sales 1400 bales low middling 30a 32c. Bank sterling 67. Gold 51.

The Mayor had closed all the gambling houses in the city.

NOON DISPATCHES.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

COTTON FIRM AND ADVANCING.

PRUSSIANS GAIN A GREAT VICTORY!

AUSTRIA CRIES "HOLD,

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and undiluted drugs," says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned puritans were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhoeal Pills stand unrivaled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think Maggiel's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggiel's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel*.

BICK' POMEROY ON THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.

"Bick' Pomeroy, the editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, is the unconscionable who publicly rejoiced over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

He is one of the mean whites who was

owned, body and soul, by the slave drivers, and must down in the dirt to secure their favor.

Recently, this scab of slavery wrote a letter to 'Bill Arp,' a Georgia humorist, in which he tells Bill to be of good cheer, for 'the man at the other end of the avenue (Johnson) is not a clown, a buffoon, or vulgar jester, a low wit, a boorish story teller,' as Lincoln was, and assures him that no more hirelings will be sent into the South to bring and steal and do other things discreditable to a people with whom 'Bick' promises to have a pleasant reunion when 'the man at the other end of the avenue' gets things straightened out.

A more disgusting creature than this moral companion of assassins does not crawl on the face of the earth. If the Democracy of Wisconsin countenance them they are less respectable than we have given them credit for."

Cincinnati Daily Commercial.—The Commercial has our thanks for its compliments. It tells some truths, viz.:—we are editors of the La Crosse *Democrat*—we rejoiced that Lincoln was called home—we said Johnson was a statesman more than a low wit, etc.—we wrote a letter to Bill Arp, so called, and we look to a pleasant reunion with the South at some time, but never under Abolition rule. But we were never owned by a slave driver, not a bit more than we have been owned and silenced by the minions of tyranny—that we have been driven from our position by the hirelings, of power, the labels of Abolition editors, the ropes, bayonets or prisons threatened, or the bribes of the late administration. We did thank God for calling Lincoln home. If Lincoln is in Heaven, as Abolitionist say, he is better off than he was in Washington, beaten by thieves, Abolitionist, army contractors, office seekers, and gaping listeners to his snatty jokes. As a friend of Lincoln, we thanked God for calling so great and good a man home before he should become disgusted with the Annas, the Janes, the Thadeuses, the Benjamins, the Gharles, the Freds, and others of the leaders of the God and Morality party.

We thanked God for calling Lincoln into the presence and company of Democrats, as he is in Heaven. The poor President suffered quite enough from being with Abolitionists on earth and we thank God for calling him beyond their reach or influence here or hereafter.

Whatever is, is right. God, who rules us all, wanted Lincoln removed—he made Booth his agent—no one but God is to blame for Lincoln's death—God is never to blame—we, who are Christians, should thank him for everything—we do so thank Him—who who does not thank God is not a Christian—those who assail us are no Christians.

We believe the country is better off now than when Lincoln was alive.

We believe more in steamships than bigger songs or in humorous yarns in place of war.

We believe Lincoln was a mere man of putty in the hands of traitors and hieves, known latterly as Abolitionists.

We believe that God saw he was not useful, even if ornamental, and removed him to make room for a better man.

We believe Johnson is a better man than Lincoln—if he had not been, surely the great Republican party would not have gone out of the Union for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, when they had so many good, pure, honorable statesmen in the North!

We believe the country would be better off to day, if every Republican and abolition traitor, meddler, sycophant, apologist, thief, traitor or tool of traitors were in the bosom of Abraham.

We believe further that the Aboli-

tion party is going to the devil literally, and we do not care how quick.

And we still further believe that "Bick" Pomeroy has more true friends in the country than Lincoln even had—that we do not care the snap of a finger for the good or ill opinion of all the Abolition editors in the land—that we shall edit this paper just as we see fit, and do what no one of our assailants dare do,—tell the truth without fear or favor.

Spirit of the New York Press.

we have before us the daily News, World and Times of the 4th. Each has an editorial article on the National Anniversary.

The World asks the momentous question, Who can look back to-day upon this long century of our national experience without a kind of awe? Who look forward from it to the dawning future without grave doubts and multitudinous anxieties? Subsequent remarks in the article, which would hardly receive toleration in a more Southern latitude, indicate some of the sources of such doubts and anxieties. It says that the 4th of July, which rises upon a country still divided; upon a National Legislature echoing with every imaginable accent of sectional passion and malignity; upon sovereign American States reduced by the bayonet to the condition of Russian provinces; upon American citizens coerced into the payment of taxes which they have had no share in voting and into the obedience of law which they had no share in enacting, may be a mightier and more imperial day than 1776 or 1776 ever saw. But it is not the 4th of July of 1776 or 1776, and to celebrate it as if it were, is a mockery, a delusion, and a lie.

The Times says that Independence Day is no less the inheritance of the North than of the South, and that its suggestion is to strive for a Union not only of territory but of hearts.

The News, in its article, says it was surely not the intention of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, that any of the legatees of that precious instrument should be deprived of the right of Congressional representation, or that the sovereignties created on that memorable occasion should be held as conquered provinces by the Federal Government. If to that degradation—if to that condition of dependency and vassalage of the States of the South must submit, far better for them would it have been if the hand that affixed immortal signatures to the Declaration of Independence had been paralyzed in the attempt; or if, having signed, the bayonets of British mercenaries had prevented the realization of the golden promise recorded therein.

It may seem strange that the subject of the anniversary of American Independence should have called forth such sentiment from the New York press.

MARYLAND WIDE AWAKE.—The political canvass is going on throughout this State in the liveliest manner, though the elections do not take place till November. Governor Swann, the Republican Governor, is stamping the State for the President, with others, among them, Montgomery Blair, E. O. Perrin, etc. There have been old fashioned 1849 and 1844 enthusiastic meetings in Frederick, where the farmers poured in masses, and also in Baltimore.

It is, therefore, pretty well settled, that every member of Congress elected will be a Democrat, and the Democrats will gain a United States Senator, in place of Mr. Creswell, who cannot be re-elected.

Governor Swann will not convoke, in extra session, the Maryland Legislature—and hence, there is not the least possible chance of this State's voting for the so-called constitutional amendment.

N. Y. Express.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—
BRANDIES.—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Peppermint, Oiard, Dupuy & Co., Pineau Castillan & Co., imported; Ginger, Imitation Cognac.

WHISKEYS.—Miller's Old Bourbon, Vinton's Old Bourbon; Shenandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XNN Rye; Pike & Dexter's; Violette; Monongahela; Old Ambrus Nectar, very superior; McLean's Old Irish and Ramsey's Scotch, imported.

RUM.—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.

GIN.—American and Imported.

WINES.—Assorted Claret, in casks and cases; Champagnes, Standard and Fancy Brands, in qts and pts; Oporto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS.—Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.

PEPPERMINT.—Cherry Bounce, assorted Punches and Cocktails; Brandy Cherries, Absynthe, Kirschewasser, Curacao, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints: Lager Beer, &c., in casks.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnaps; White Wine, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wines and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Selma, June 16, 1866.—3m.

NEW HOTEL.
TROUPE HOUSE.

Northeast corner Water and Lauderdale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Standiford.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

THIS house is now open for the reception

of the travelling public. Satisfaction

to every one guaranteed.

E. T. STURDIVANT.

inary surgeon, says he has been bitten eight or ten times, and always cured himself by the means.

A correspondent writing from Oska, Mississippi, says that Captain Chas. Le Noue has a corn field of twenty acres, in which each stalk has not less than, and in most instances five ears, these large and full.

Prof. Blot said in his last lecture at Boston on Saturday, that flour should never be kept in barrels or boxes, but in cloth bags, and this mode of keeping is all that makes European flour better than American.

A sentimental old bachelor says a woman's heart is the "sweetest" thing in the world; in fact, a perfect honey comb—full of *sells*. Bee-ware.

What sort of drum is that which is best when it cannot be beaten? Why a *conun-drum*, of course.

Notice.

I WILL meet the citizens at the several Precincts at the places, and days specified below, for the purpose of presenting for their consideration, some changes in the Public School System of this State; and also attending to any business connected with the Office of Superintendent of the county.

A Convention of Teachers will be held at Jacksonville on Saturday the 25th of August, 1866, all who feel an interest in the cause of Education are respectfully invited to attend. W. J. Borden and others will address the convention.

1866.

Phipps, Pre. No. 19, Mon. 23 July
Muscatine, " 18, Tues 24 "
Fair Play, " 17, Wed 25 "
Pine Grove, " 15, Thurs 26 "
Abernathy, " 16, Fri 27 "
Pensell's, " 23, Sat 28 "
Sugar Hill, " 14, Mon 30 "
Yoes & Roads " 12, Tues 31 "
White Plains " 11, Thurs 2 Aug.
Oxford " 13, Fri 3 "
Al-Axandria, " 2, Sat 4 "
Court G'd, " 3, Mon 6 "
" 4, Tues 7 "
Sel. Sp'gs, " 21, Wed 8 "
Polkville, " 5, Thurs 9 "
Peaks Hill, " 6, Fri 10 "
Kansas, " 22, Sat 11 "
Court G'd, " 7, Mon 13 "
Walden's " 8, Tues 14 "
Ladiga, " 9, Wed 15 "
Borden, " 20, Thurs 16 "
Rabbit Town " 10, Fri 17 "
Jacksonville, " 1, Sat 25 "

This 17th day of July, 1866

JOHN A. FLEMING,
County Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.—5t

SELMA

Advertisements.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bushel.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO.

Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, Ala.

July 7, 1866.—3m.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 5, Water Street,

SELMA, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.,

SELMA, ALA.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market.

We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we leave nothing untried to please the fancy of all.

SMITH, MOTES & CO.

SELMA, Ala., May 26, 1866

T. S. BOWEN.

C. W. HOPPER.

BOWEN & HOPPER,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Corner Broad and Water Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

J. F. TIMBERLAKE.

Oxford, Ala.

W. M. TIMBERLAKE,

Selma, Ala.

TEMPELSEA & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, Opposite Gee House,

SELMA, ALA.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce solicited.

W. M. WHITE.

Lake of Jacksonville.

A. J. PHARES,

Santa Fe Co.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for 1500 BALES OF

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

And make liberal advances on consignments.

Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville

is our Agent, and all orders left with him for

the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats,

Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will

have our prompt attention.

April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

WHITE &



Poetry

The Conquered Banner.

By MOINA.

(By special request, we republish this fine lyric, which, by the way, will be found the last in the collection of "Southern Songs," published by Belloc & Co. Who is Moina? May we not hope to hear again from her pen?)

Furl that banner! for 'tis weary,
'Round its staff! its drooping barray;
Furl it, fold it; it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not a sword to save it!
And there's not one left to have it;
In the blood which heroes gave it;
And its foes now scorn and brave it!
Furl it, hide it; let it rest!

Take that banner down! 'Tis battered!
Broke is its staff and shattered;
And the valiant hosts are scattered,
O'er whom it floated high.
Oh! 'tis hard for us to fold it—
Hard to think there's none to hold it—
Hard that those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh!

Furl that banner! furl it gallantly!
Once, six millions hailed it gallantly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore that foemen's sword should never
Hearts entwined like theirs disperse—
And upheld by brave endeavor,
That dear flag should float forever
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it,
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,
Cold and dead are lying low!
And that bitter curse is trailing,
While around it sounds are wailing
Of its people in their woe.
For, though conquered, they adore it;
Love the cold, dead hands that bore it;
Weep for those that fell before it—
Pardon those who trifled and tore it;
And oh! wildly they deplore it!
Now to furl and fold it so!

Furl the banner! 'tis thy story,
Bath its wreathed around with glory,
And 'twill live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust!

For its fame, on brightened pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shall go sounding down the ages,
Furl its folds though now we must!

If I Had Thought Thou Couldst Have Died.

The following piece is by the Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," that short lyric that has made the poet's name immortal:

If I had thought thou couldst have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot when by thy side,
That thou couldst mortal be;

It never through my mind had passed
The time would ever o'er,
And on thy should look my last,
And that should suffice no more!

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twil smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook,
That when I speak— thou dost not say

What thou ne'er left unsaid;
And now I feel, as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead!

If thou wouldst stay, even as thou art,
As cold and as serene—
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where the smiles have been!

While even thy death looks come I have,
Thou'st ne'er'st ill made away;

But there lay me in thy grave—
And I am now dead!

I do not think where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;

And I perhaps may be other this hour,

Yet there was round thee such a dawn

As light never could shed before;

As many never could have drawn;

And never can restore!

Wit and Humor.

Who is the first woman mentioned in the Bible? Jenny Sis.

How to become a real estate agent—marry a rich wife.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

How can a duck be obtained when wanted? By jumping overboard.

Jones says he loves two charming girls—Jenny Rosy and Annie Nation.

Why is a call for volunteers like rain on newly planted potatoes? Because it starts the sprouts.

The school girl who "fell into a reverie," has been pronounced out of danger by her physician.

It is very well for little children to be lambs, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

Which is the easiest to spell—fiddle-de-de or fiddle-de-dum? The former, because it is spelt with more e's.

If a man bump his head against the top of a room, what article of stationery would be supplied with? Ceiling whacks!

An old maid being at a loss for a pin cushion, made use of an onion. The following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

MOBILE

Advertisements.

J. M. BENERO, { A. W. BELL, {
Late of Jacksonville, Ala. } Late of Talladega, Ala.

RENFRO, & BELL,
GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

41, North Water Street,

(Next door to Richardson & Hamilton.)

MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. Goods consigned to our care forwarded with dispatch. We promise strict attention to any business entrusted to our care.

JACK P. BROWN, Jr., A. HAMILTON,
Mobile, Ala. Waverly, Miss.

BISHOP, RICHARDSON & HAMILTON,
GENERAL

GROCERS,
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,

AND AGENTS FOR

Virginia Manufactured
TOBACCO.

Northwest Corner Water & St. Michael Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.

June 9, 1866.—tl.

Wm. L. BAKER, { JNO. C. GRAHAM
Mobile, } SELMA.

BAKER, GRAHAM & CO.

Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co.
and Baker, Robbins & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of Mr. R. P. Baker and Mr. Geo. Spalding, and connected with our business Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Having every facility for Shipment and Storage, we are prepared to offer inducements to Shippers to consign their goods to our care, and promise faithful attention to all consignments. We are agents for no Banks.

BAKER, GRAHAM, & CO.

Feb. 10, 1866.—tl.

Superintendent's Notice.

All persons having business connected with the duties of the Superintendent of Public Schools, are hereby informed that he will be in Jacksonville on the first Saturday in each month, for the purpose of attending to such business.

J. A. FLEMING, Sup't.

March 10, 1866.—tl.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPEs, &c.

E. GOODE, Optician.

(Formerly of Asheville, N.C.)

Rooke's first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store. June 16, 1866.

HIWASSEE COLLEGE,
MONROE CO., TENN.

THE DISTANT friends and former patrons of this Institution will be pleased to learn that it survived the war and that a brighter day seems dawning to it in history.

The present session will close on the 22 of June. The Fall Session will begin August 6, 1866, under the supervision of the following:

BARNES, WARD & CO., Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.

June 10, 1866.—tl.

FACULTY.

REV. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President

Prof. Natural, Mental and Moral Science.

REV. JAMES M. WAGNER, A. M.

Prof. of Languages.

REV. E. E. SMYRE, A. B.

Prof. of Mathematics.

Situated in the County, seven miles from Sweetwater Depot, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, the students are exempt from many disturbing and dissipating influences found in towns and cities. Experiments are made.

Board and Tuition together will range from \$20 to \$75 for five months—any board themselves, at much less expense—a degree of cheapness truly worthy of consideration in these times of exorbitant prices.

Communications designed for Teachers or Students, should be directed to "College Box," Madisonville, Tenn.

J. H. BRUNNER,
President

May 7, 1866

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MUSKETS and CARBINES,
FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE. ALSO

POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES.

REVOLVING RIFLES.

Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of House-breaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and Office should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior weaponship will find much combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cut and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Union, N.Y.

Moore & Nichols, Agents.

No. 40 Courtland & St. New York

Isaac Battles, deceased, Estate of.

LETTERS of administration upon the Es-

tate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 18th day of June, 1866, by the Hon. John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court in and for St. Clair county, State of Alabama.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

It is very well for little children to be

lambs, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

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An old maid being at a loss for a pin cushion, made use of an onion. The following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

June 30.—tl.

MATICA J. BATTLES.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADDITIONAL STOCK.

THE undersign have just received an additional stock of

GOODS

of the Latest Styles and Fashion suitable for the Summer season.

D. GOODMAN & Co.

Jacksonville, July 14, 1866.

An Old Song set to a New Tune.

REG. 1866.

"As Spring approaches And roses And from their holes come out, And mice and rats, In spite of cats, Gaily skip about."

Costar's VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

18 years established in N. Y. City.

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Costar's Rat Roach, &c. Exterminators.

Is a pasteurized for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Costar's Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

Costar's Electric Powder for Insects.

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Etc., Etc., &c., &c.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of Rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,650 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, it will be sure to consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "Costar's" advertisement above.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,

484, Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers, everywhere South.

BARNHIS, WARD & CO., Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.

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